The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,632—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Ann. m	Rs. 68
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rate.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexions to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamer's arrival to convey passengers by night through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 6th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th October, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, [illegible] October, 1879, connecting at Aden with P. & O. Co.'s Steamer.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamers intend to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	—	Rs. 40
Suez	350	220	—	80
Port Said	350	240	—	90
Messina	500	340	—	140
Naples	500	340	—	140
Leghorn	500	340	—	140
Genoa	500	340	—	140
Marseilles	550	350	—	145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

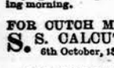
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS STEAMER will sail as above on or about 29th October. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

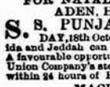
For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEE BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANALN.



THE COMPANY'S S.S. MEDEA, Captain P. Chillovich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 323	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 68

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-5	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed 1lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st 1879.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Workshops Offices, Noshii Lane, Bombay.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. R. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	R. Scott	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	20th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2761	450	W. W. Fontiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ..... Rs. 80
Pints „ „ „ 5 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE following Testimonials are spontaneous:—

Sholapore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"I shall be obliged by your sending me four tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free from them, as well as their beds and bedding. 'K——'s' is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to all sportsmen."

Indore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory, as it has quite freed my dog from fleas."

Akola, Sept. 19, 1879.

"I have found your Caucasian Insect Powder safe, efficacious, and economical."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

PASSAGE to ENGLAND WANTED, to accompany a Lady or take charge of Children. Apply ENGLAND, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN, situation as NURSE for a short time. Good Testimonials. Address M. H., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a good WRITER for out-station, to correspond in English and Portuguese. Apply with testimonials and refer to Mr. F. de NAZARETH, care of this office.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a EUROPEAN to take charge of the erection and working of Alum Works in Kutch. One with some knowledge of Chemistry preferred. Apply by letter only to Messrs. J. CRUDDAS & Co., Bombay.

GUN and Rifle by Reilly for sale, fitting on one stock, in case with implements complete. Almost new and in fine order. Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, strong and fast country-bred HORSE. Price Rs. 200. Apply A. F., care of this Office.

FOR SALE, Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, ROSE'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO, nearly new, price Rs. 550, Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

GREY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE, age about 4 years, sound and very handsome. Has been used as a Charger and stands fire well. Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ahkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF YOU WISH FOR A REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS ICE CREAM, Iced Drink, Cream Soda, and a Sandwich go to PEARSE'S in Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4.

MR. R. STEWART, accompanied by his Daughters, the Misses DOCY, MAGGIE, and NELLIE STEWART, having arrived by the Mail Steamer Assam, will have the honour of presenting their elegant entertainment, written expressly for them by Garnet Walch, Esq., entitled

RAINBOW REVELS.

A MEDLEY OF MIRTH, MUSIC, MISCHIEF AND MIMICRY.

English and Irish Medleys, Operatic Scenas, Quartettes, Garman Songs and Duetts, Scotch Ballads, Guitar Songs and Terpsichorean Duetts.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; performance to commence at half past 8.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Box plan now open.

PIANIST—Mr. HARCOURT LEE, B. A. M.

All letters and communications to be addressed to

H. P. LYONS, Agent,
Byculla Hotel.

N.B.—The Public of Bombay are respectfully informed that this season cannot be prolonged in consequence of the Company being already advertised to appear at the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta, on the 16th inst.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 10th October. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 1st October 1879. Agents.

N.B.—To be followed by the BRANKSOME HALL about the 30th October,
And the CITY OF BALTIMORE about the 20th November.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Two Young Ladies, living with their Mother in a beautiful healthy country home, wish to receive TWO INDIAN CHILDREN to educate and take entire charge of. Highest references given and required. Address "DAIRY," care of Messrs. G. STREET and Co., 30, Cornhill, London, England.

CIVIL & MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—A well-known Bombay Munshi, of 12 years' experience, author and translator of several works, late teacher in the Government Educational Department, and Munshi to H. M.'s 66th Regiment, can devote a few hours daily to teach gentlemen wishing to pass expeditiously thorough the Civil and Military Examination in any grade in Hindustani, Persian, or Gujarati. He is perfectly fitted to instruct gentlemen in the Prem Sagar, the new text book for the Higher Standard. He is willing to instruct up-country gentlemen through the medium of the post. Good testimonials and references. Terms very reasonable. Address MUNSHI ABDOOL KARIM, 67, Bhuear Wara, near the Crawford Markets, Bombay.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS at COOBLA FLATS for the year 1880.

The Tenders will be received up to 12 Noon of the 11th inst.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Any information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Bombay, 2nd October 1879. Health Officer.

In the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE whole of the Land, Mill, Buildings, Machinery, Stores, and other property of the above Company, situate at Colaba, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November next, at four o'clock p.m., AT THE OFFICE of Mr. JOHN GORDON, the Liquidator, at Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, unless previously sold by private contract.

The sale will be made subject to the sanction of the High Court and to certain particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at any time during the fortnight next preceding the day of sale.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors to the Liquidator,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8 8
Pints „ „ „ 5 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE following Testimonials are spontaneous:—

Sholapore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"I shall be obliged by your sending me four tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free from them, as well as their beds and bedding. 'K——'s' is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to all sportsmen."

Indore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory, as it has quite freed my dog from fleas."

Akola, Sept. 19, 1879.

"I have found your Caucasian Insect Powder safe, efficacious, and economical."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1879, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the proposal made by Government for the purchase of a portion of the Company's property, and the reply thereto sent by the Directors; and to pass such resolutions as may be deemed expedient with reference thereto.

2. To consider the question as to the position of the Company with reference to the agreements made between the Company and certain persons and firms bearing date the 15th and 16th December, 1876, and to pass such a solution thereon as may be deemed advisable in the interests of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

J. GORDON,
Bombay, 2nd October 1879. Secretary.

SACHIN STATE.

WHEREAS the PERIOD for the PAYMENT of the LAST INSTALMENT of the GUARANTEED DEBTS of the NAWAB of SACHIN EXPIRED on the 10th June, 1876; and whereas by notice duly given the balance remaining unclaimed on the 25th July, 1877, was made subject to the same rules as to deductions that apply to cash allowances in arrears at British Treasuries, it is again notified that the following SUMS are STILL OUTSTANDING, and that in the event of their remaining unclaimed on the 25th July, 1880, they will be written off:—

Names.	Balance of Debt.	Deductions up to date.	Net Balance.
Ravikdas Dulabhdas	77 7 0	15 7 10	61 15 2
Rastamjee Manekji	1754 3 0	350 13 5	1403 5 7
Doba and Hetha, heirs of Gumanshgji	1123 8 8	224 11 2	898 13 6

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Assistant Agent in charge Sachin State.

Surat, 25th August 1879.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી હીંદુસ્થાન ધસ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 60 per whole and Rs. 15 per quarter share (making 6 per cent per annum on the paid up capital) for the year ending 30th June, 1879, WILL BE PAID to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 30th September, 1879, at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Certificates for whole shares will be exchanged for new ones.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું°

i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7, Hummum Street, 2nd October 1879.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી હીંદુસ્થાન સ્પીનીંગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in 7, Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Mills premises on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1879:—

1st. That the holders of quarter shares shall be entitled to exchange every four quarter shares of Rs. 250 each for one whole share of Rupees 1,000 each in the Company and to become entitled to vote in respect thereof in the same manner as the holders of whole shares and shall be entitled to receive gratis a certificate or certificates of such shares under the common seal of the Company.

2nd That in lieu of clause 31 of the Articles of Association, the following shall be substituted:

"The Directors shall have power to close the Transfer Books of the Company for any period or periods of time in every year as they may deem necessary or expedient, but not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું°

i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd October 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 30.)
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
COCHIN.
REPLACING BAR BUOYS AND EXTINGUISHING NARRAKEL LIGHT.

THE Master Attendant of Madras has notified that the buoys moored to mark the entrance to Cochin Harbour were replaced in position on the 15th instant.

Intimation has also been received that the light at Narrakel will be extinguished on the 15th October next.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 22nd September 1879

This Notice effects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 65, 740, 2737, and 2738.
„ „ Sailing directions.—West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 80.
„ „ Light list for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1176 and 155.
„ „ „ Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 408.
„ „ „ Light list for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION—

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
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GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
WITH
SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
(To the Profession and Trade only,)
TREACHER & COMPANY'S WHOLESALE PRICED LIST OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES (ILLUSTRATED).

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

YIELDS in Medicinal excellence to no imported preparation whatever. An experience of twenty-five years has demonstrated its sovereign remedial properties in Headaches, Biliousness, Febrile attacks, and all complaints arising from sluggish functional action.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH. Per 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz.	Pts.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz.	Pts.
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50	4	53	0	52	8	55	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling	43	0	45	12	45	0	48	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry	40	0	45	0	44	0	49	0
Marceaux	35	4	36	8				
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities	32	12	34	8	34	0	36	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine	25	8	0	0	26	8	0	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD, SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS & OUTFITTERS,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their customers in Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just received and opened their New Stock for

SEASON 1879-80.

Each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the Newest and Best Goods obtainable from the Home Markets.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

French Cambrics; Oxford Cloths; Wove Flannels; Silk and Wools; Spun Silks, &c., &c.; all of the newest designs.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings of the best Manufacture and the Newest Styles; Angola and Cheviot Suitings; Fancy Trouserings; Vestings; Riding Cords and Whip Cords; Blue Serges; India Tweeds; Drills and Hollands of all kinds.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

New, Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks in great variety; Plain and Fancy Merino Socks; India Gauze Banians, Pants, Bathing Drawers, &c &c.; Polo and Football Jerseys; Stout Scotch Lambswool Drawers and Under-Vests; Cardigan Jackets, &c.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Lincoln and Bennett's best Silk Dress Hats and Drab Felt ditto; Black, Drab and Brown Felt Hats for evening wear, of the best quality and most fashionable shapes.

Regulation Helmets; Hunting Helmets; Pith Helmets; Tweed Hats and Caps for travellers in great variety.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Scarfs and Ties of all the newest designs and colours; Collars; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Braces; White Kid Gloves; Perfumery, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, ETC.

Overland Trunks; Railway Portmanteaus; Cabin Bags; Rug Straps; Gladstone Bags; Solid Leather Portmanteaus; Courier Bags; Air Tight Cases; Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

A. and L. respectfully invite an inspection of the above.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, Patterns and instructions for Self-Measurement forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	„ 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

HOT BREAKFAST.
TIFFIN AND SUPPERS.
THE LONDON TIFFIN AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, HORNBY ROW,
NOW MAGNIFICENTLY FITTED UP.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.
CHARGES MODERATE.
DESIRABLE ATTENDANTS.

☞ Captains and Officers of Vessels may depend upon being supplied with good and substantial meals.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 218, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome English made mahogany and carved and French polished black-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1879.

There is little alteration to report in any of our markets, and with the exception of a decline of 3-16d. per lb. in the price of Mid. Orleans in Liverpool, Reuter reports little change in any of the home markets yesterday. The total sales of Cotton amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, the tone of the market at the close being dull, but with the exception of the drop in Americans, no change in rates is reported. The market for Piece Goods in Manchester keeps firm. In the London General Produce markets there are no changes; the price of Coffee keeps steady, at 90s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon, 65s. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native, and 70s. per cwt. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £36 for Ceylon and £38 per ton for Cochin. Metals have an upward tendency, Copper Braziers having further advanced £1 per ton, *i. e.*, to £69, and Silesian Spelter to £19. Copper Tile is unchanged at £62 per ton, and Yellow Metal at 6d. per lb. Linseed is reported firm and Rapeseed quiet at previous prices.

Cossoze have advanced from 97½ to 98, and French Rentes from 118¾ to 119. Indian Government Securities are still quoted at 76 for Fours, and 82½ for Fours-and-a-half. A withdrawal of £725,000 from the Bank of England for Egypt is announced.

The weather at home is apparently causing increased anxiety, as the conclusion of the harvest operations is said to be again hindered by it, so that a further advance in the prices of Wheat and Oil seeds may be looked for.

The suspension is announced of the firm of James Barber and Sons, of Leadenhall St., London, who, although an old-established East Indian firm, have not we believe been connected with Bombay for many years. Their liabilities are only expected to be small.

As reported in our Telegraphic Column of this morning the market for Bar Silver in London yesterday closed firm at 51 9-16d. per oz., and tenders as the weekly biddings for Council Drafts at 1s. 7 13-16d. received 7 per cent. and above that rate in full. Of the £350,000 allotted, £347,000 were for Calcutta and the balance for Madras, the average rate being 19·81, which is somewhat lower than was generally looked for. The amount advertised for next week is again £350,000.

Telegrams from New York of yesterday's date report a further decline in the value of Mid. Uplands of ¼ cent per lb. the quotation now being 10⅛ cents. Futures for December delivery, however, are unchanged at 10 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports show a marked falling off from those of the previous day and are less than on the corresponding day last year, as will be seen from the following figures, viz:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts.,	21,000	23,000	12,000
Previously this Week...	85,000	66,000	32,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	358,000	334,000	127,000

Sterling Exchange opened here this morning with a somewhat easier feeling, the Banks being only willing to draw on demand at 1-32d. per Rupee below our yesterday's quotations, but still naming the same rates for buying. Throughout the day there has been very little doing and the Banks generally have shown less inclination to sell for forward delivery. At the close, however, there is a seller of ready bills on demand at yesterday's rate. Our quotations are consequently unchanged, viz.:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 29-32d.	per Re
Ditto 3 months' sight.	...1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	...1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 months' sight	...2·12.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is 1-16 to ¼ premium, and 60 days' sight bills ¼ discount.

Government Paper maintains its previously strong position, and rates for Fours are ¼ dearer, being now quoted at Rs. 92½. Fours-and-a-half are unchanged at Rs. 99¾.

The Share Market is still very dull and the only alterations in values are an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Colaba Land, Rs. 10 per share in Indian Press Company, and Rs. 20 per share in Jewraa Balloo Mills.

In Cotton, owing to the tenor of Liverpool advices sellers have shown more disposition to operate on easier terms, but buyers are still holding back in anticipation of lower rates hereafter. The arrivals from up-country are slightly increasing, but the available supplies consist almost entirely of inferior descriptions. There are sellers this afternoon of New Oomrawuttee for January delivery at Rs. 202 per candy for Good, and Rs. 198 for candy For fully Good Fair.

Seeds are unchanged at Rs. 7-2 per cwt. for Linseed and Rs. 6-11 per cwt for Rapeseed.

Wheat is firm at Rs. 42 per candy for good descriptions.

In Piece Goods there is no alteration to report. The demand from the Interior continues very slack. Local Goods are dull of sale and prices are barely supported.

Freights are steady, and owing to the small amount of available steam tonnage for immediate shipment to Liverpool 27s. 6d. per ton is now asked for measurement, and for loading a fortnight hence 25s. per ton is the rate. For Genoa and Marseilles 22s. 6d. and 25s. are asked for Seeds and Cotton for November, and 30s. and 32s. 6d. per ton for December. For Trieste and Venice for this month's shipment 17s. 6d. per ton is the rate; no forward engagements have been reported. Sailing vessels are still quite neglected.

Coals are steady but unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank ...	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	4 do	739
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras ...	20,000	500	all	3 do	550
National Bank of India.	87,320	£25	£12-10-0	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)...	4,000	1,000	all	15 pc*	845
Freer Land and Mortgage Co., Limited ...	7,500	150		4 p.a.	117
Mazagon Land ...	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a.	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.a.	190

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	180	5,000	25,500	150 p.a.	900
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	800	3,000	1,100	12 p. ct	1,700
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	35 p.a.	600
Bullion ...	174	1,000	all	25	420
Bazar Company (New)	155	800	all	50 p.a.	425 xd
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	850	all	14 do	85
Bromah Cotton Co	400	1,000	all	25 do	36
Carrar Co.....	1,800	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	30 do	400
Dholiaa P. & G. Co....	800	500	all	15 do	125
Hindia Press Co.....	883	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	60 p.a.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120	500	250	do	165
Ramgee's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Vulkan's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	880

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ifred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		405
Alliance Spinning ...	800	2,400	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company ...	80,000	100	16	Nil	58
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company ...	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United ...	800	1,000	all	25	755 xd
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Central India S. and W. Company ...	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	5,000	2,000	all	do	272½
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	all	do	850
Hindoostan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	Nil	865
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	do	680
Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	750	1,000	all	do	680
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	900
Manockjee S. W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Madras Spinning ...	800	1,250	all	do	300
Madras U. Spinning ...	42	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. ...	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Mancokjee Petit's ...	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,140
Morarjee Spinning ...	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	940
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India...	950	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental ...	4,000	625	all	15	602½
Prince of Wales Spinning ...	1,350	1,000	all	Nil	95
Ramson S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soondercas Spinning ...	68	1,000	all	do	580
Do do. ½ Shares.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	750
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock...	...	£10	218· 2·0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New 4% Shares....	...	£10	130·12·6	do	96
Ditto ...	...	£20	65· 7·3	do	72
Ditto ...	...	£20	81·12·1	do	82
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. 4% Shares.	...	£18	196·9·15	do	265

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Romania, 1,135 tons, Captain D. Jack, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

The s.s. Arrow, 180 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvee, with a general cargo, and 191 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain J. Magiois, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiwar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 340 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain J. Stobie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (September 1st), via Moulmein, with a cargo of timber, and 12,896 bags rice.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. H. Darling, Lieut. Reilly, Brigadier General Brown, Major Saunders, and 65 deck.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain E. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Venice, brought the following cargo:—1,244 packages piecegoods, 80 bales twist, 22 packages wine; 17 packages color and paint, 20 cases beads, 5 cases provision, 69 cases oilmanstores, 9 cases cochineal, 2 cases boots, 40 cases geneva, 3 cases saffron, 1 box gold coins, 299 boxes silver, 2 boxes specie, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Scindia(s).....	Stone.....	Rangoon, Sept 1.
	Akola (s)	Magiois.....	Kurrachee, Sept 29.
	Arrow (s)	Baker.....	Mandvee, Sept 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Varuna	Macaulay.....	Kurrachee.
	Coconada(s).....	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Romania, Jack, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Akola, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept			
28	Cross Hill.....	Murray	Cardiff, June 17.
	Apollo	Storey	London, May 22.
	Sagof	Hoeg	Muscat, July 10.
	Belstane	Hughes	Cardiff, July 12.
	Fuzel Currim	Narrotim	Muscat, Sept 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.—Steamers City of Cambridge, Pemba and Shahzada Ships Geraldine Paget and Maccallum More.

PASSENGERS.

Per Apelles—Mrs Story and infant.
Per Fuzel Currim—Mr W Daviot.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Cross Mill—Barque Eblana in Lat 17 S, Long 84-11 E.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May.	19	Vortigorn, ss, Reid, from Guardafui, W.	
July.	19	Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.	
Aug.	11	Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.	
	20	Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zaila.	
	26	Yarkand, ship, Callender, from Cardiff.	
	31	Dagmar, I G. ss, Ensor, from Perim.	
	31	Euryalus, H M F Ship, Kinz, from Zanzibar.	
Sept.	11	Essex, Bark, Savory, from Zanzibar.	
	15	Calvados, F T Ship, Reviere, from Newcalidonia.	
	17	Seine, ss, Manning, from Zanzibar.	
	17	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.	
	17	Zambesi, ss, Symons, from London.	
	17	Toria Topan, bark, Bechedi-r, from Zanzibar.	
	17	Medes, ss, Crillovich, from Trieste.	
	19	Venetia, ss, Orman, from Venice.	
	19	Mercith, ss, Mactivith, from Singapore.	
	20	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from London.	
	20	Ava, ss, Rottan, from Mauritius.	
	22	Cleverhouse, ss, Pearson, from Shanghai.	
	23	Forwaat, ss, Marussig, from Bombay.	
	23	Drenthe, ss, D Yong, from Rotterdam.	

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	17	Euryalus, H M F ship, Kinz, to Trincomalee.	
	17	Calvados, F T ship, Reviere, to Port Vendre.	
	17	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to London.	
	17	Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Bombay.	
	18	Essex, bark, Savory, to Muscat.	
	18	Seine, ss, Manning, to London.	
	19	Medes, ss, Crillovich, to Bombay.	
	19	Venetia. ss, Orman, to Venice.	
	20	Mercith, ss, Mactivith, to Singapore.	
	20	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to London.	
	22	Ava, ss, Rottan, to Shanghai.	
	22	Cleverhouse, ss, Pearson, to Liverpool.	
	23	Marathon, ship, White, to San Francisco.	
	23	Yarkand, ship, Callender, to Calcutta.	
	23	Vorwaart, ss, Marussig, to Trieste.	
	23	Drenthe, ss, D Yong, to Batavia.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui W.
Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zaila.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
Toria Topan, bark, Bechelder, from Zanzibar.
Nears, ss, Ratlins, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—130 cases yellow metal sheets, Benn Ashley and Co.
Macedonia s—6 packages hardware, M M Mody and Co; 2 casks black ink, Rustomjee Cursetjee; 23 packages white zinc paint, Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons.
Wistow Hall s—10 cases varnish, Joseph Soares; 6 cases glassware, J M Mcolla.

FROM LONDON.

Flamingo s—10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Persia s—600 cwts pig lead, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medea s—42 cases writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 150 barrels cement and 282 packages papers other sorts, M Mondalfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates s—37 bales rags, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Wistow Hall s—459 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 282 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 80 bales cotton, Naroo Buckhoo; 150 bales cotton, Jaitha Purshotum; 80 bales cotton, Poonumchund Agurchund; 42 bales cotton, Rajubally Subjally; 1,350 cwts rice, Hamed Hajee Tar Mahamed; 43 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja; 28 bales skins, C H B Forbes and Co.
Speke Hall s—1,601½ cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 2,400 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co; 300 cwts bones, Allimahamed Hassain.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—9 bales skins and 25 bales hides, Shaik Woodmanally T N and Co; 15 bales hides, and 8 bales skins, Vanjee Ameyed M S and Co; 180 cwts sunseeced, Sewnath Punalall; 45 cwts naxvomica, Canjee Jaitha; 15 bales silk, M C Ebram; 8 bales skins and 31 bales hides, Mahamedally and Co; 6 bales hides, Shaik Woodmanally and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—64 bales cotton, Ramjeelaee Luckmadass; 110 bales [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—October 3.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-79—Macfarlane and G—Hirjeebhoy Lalljee and others *vs* Hassum Moorun—No appearance.
481-79—Muljee and B—Shreeram Sooratram *vs* Velbai—In person.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

268-78—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner *vs* Hurruckchund Sooratram—Smith and F.

To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.

176-73—Hearn, C and L—Dayal Jairaz *vs* Khatao Ludha and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

Long Causes.

168-79—Craigie, L and O—Wassoodeo Withoba and others *vs* Kerroba Govindjee—In person—Part heard.
413-74—Yakjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others *vs* Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.
385-79—Smith and W—Purmanandass Jewandass *vs* Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo *vs* Vishnu Ramchunder Chanaley—Muljee and B.
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox *vs* Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee—Prescot and W.
451-79—J C Camp—Chubildass Nurseylal *vs* Homojee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

403-79—Balkrishna and B—Parwati *vs* Govind Luxmon Bhil and another—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
119-76—In person (a pauper)—Bai Kesserbai *vs* Thacker Narronjee Walljee and others—Shapurjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 29.

Plowden, Lieut Col, 20th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.

October 1.

Williams, Major, 5th Punjaub Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Osborne, Lieut, R A, from leave, from England.
Taylor, Captain, 8th Regt, from leave, from England.
Burmester, Lieut, R A, from leave, from England.
Grant, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Malta.
Hume, 2nd Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Stokes, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from Poona.

October 2.

Brown, Brigadier Genl, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—October 2.

Reilly, Lieut, Comt Dept, on duty, to Fishin Valley.
Brown, Brigadier Genl, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hoytid, Surg, from leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 2.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs:—Lieut H Pilkinton, R E, Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Conductor O'Brien, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension List on the invalid pension of his rank.

Captain F R C Voyle, 29th Punjab N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate:—Lieut C H Seddon, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs:—Major T L Fraser, Staff Corps.

The following appointment is made:—Major W B Colvin, 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, to be an Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment.

The undermentioned Medical officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon James Davidson, M B; Surgeon Atmaram Sadashiva Grandin Jayakar; Surgeon Joseph Forbes Keith, M B.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon H F Roberts and Major C A Cuningham, S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Captain G T Echalaz, Infantry, six months.
Captain F M Hunter, Staff Corps, seven weeks.
License to solemnize marriages is hereby given to the Reverend G T Rea, Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church at Surat.
The Rev J F Forbes, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr W Wordsworth has resumed charge of the duties of Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy at the Elphinstone College.

Messrs F G Selby and R G Oxenham have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Principal of the Deccan College.

On the H E Propert's departure on furlough H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W A East to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Khandesh and Political Agent and District Registrar, Khandesh.

Mr G F M Grant to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Surat and District Registrar and Agent to his Excellency the Governor at Surat.

Mr A C Borradaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough for nine months.

Mr J B Richey, C S I, having returned to the Presidency, the unexpired portion of his furlough is cancelled.

Mr Pranlal Mathuradass, Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr A H Spry, Collector of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The services of Major E W Trevor, Second Class Deputy Collector in Sind and Acting Collector of Shikarpur, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following appointments are to have effect from the date of Mr J B Peile's departure:—

Mr J K Naylor to act as Chief Secretary to Government in charge of the Separate Department and in charge of the Judicial, Educational, Political and Secret Departments.

Mr J Nugent to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

Surgeon E Colson is appointed Acting Civil Surgeon, Dhulia.

The services of Surgeon-Major J Arnott, Acting Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, are placed at the disposal of the C-in-C for field service.

The services of Surgeon J B Eaton are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

Surgeon-Major C G H Ross has been appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School at Poona.

Lieut C F Fuller, R E, has resumed charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

Mr J Hopkins Sura received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....8th, 6h. 34·5 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 3	.....	5 53	5 46	0 42 m	6 42 m
				0 32 a	6 48 a
Sat 4	.....	5 53	5 45	1 16 m	7 13 m
				0 59 a	7 17 a
Sun. 5	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 53	5 44	1 49 m	7 45 m
				1 28 a	7 51 a
Mon. 6	.....	5 53	5 43	2 31 m	8 24 m
				2 0 a	8 28 a
Tues. 7	English mail expected.	5 53	5 43	3 16 m	9 7 m
				2 35 a	9 9 a
Wed. 8	.....	5 54	5 42	4 11 m	10 3 m
				3 22 a	10 0 a
Th. 9	.....	5 54	5 41	5 17 m	11 19 m
				4 41 a	11 17 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, 3rd October.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress. Military Naval and Volunteer Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs.	8
Do and two Ladies	,,	10
Non-Volunteer Single.....	,,	12
Do. and two Ladies	,,	15
Extra Ladies' Ticket.....	,,	5

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., KEMP & Co., and THEACHER & Co., Limited.

F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant.
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, B. V. R., Joint Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Captain, B. V. R., Honorary Treasurer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The Sharon for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 27th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lorne A. Campbell, of a son.
NURSING ROW—September 27th, at Daba Gardens, Vizagapatam, Mrs. A. V. Nursing Row, of a daughter.
WESTROPP—September 27th, at Black Town, Madras, the wife of Mr. G. J. Westropp, Madras Harbour Works, of a son.
YOUNG—September 28th, at Agra, the wife of John D. Young, Inland Customs Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—JONES—September 22nd, at Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev. T. P. Hughes, B. D., assisted by the Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A., William Harvey, C.B., Assistant Director, State Railways, to Alice Maude, youngest daughter of A. Jones, 70th Regiment.
PENNINGTON—KEENE—September 27th, at Mussoorie, by the Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, Arthur Lionel Pennington, Lieutenant, 39th N. I., to Marie, daughter of H. G. Keene, Esq., Judge of the District Courts of Meerut.

DEATH.

BLANEY—September 26th, at Agra, after a painful illness, Catherine (Katie) Carrie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs D. T. Blaney, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879.

According to a telegram from the Press Commissioner, General Roberts will, the day after to-morrow, be in front of Kabul. We were told a few days ago that up to last Saturday affairs had quieted down in that city; but it will be interesting to know what effect upon the turbulent population, the near approach of the British troops will have. Those who took part in the attack upon the Residency, fearing the retribution that awaits them, will perhaps urge a general resistance; but the greater portion of the population will probably be in favour of opening the gates peacefully. What has become of the mutinous regiments, the two or three battalions that were foremost in the attack, is not very clear. Should these troops be still in Kabul, it is possible that they may succeed in carrying the people along with them; they may shut the gates and organise some resistance, but we fear that no such opportunity will be afforded to the British troops for avenging the slaughter of our countrymen. General Roberts, we suspect, will meet with only the slightest resistance, if any at all. The mutineers will probably disperse on his approach, and the task of vigorously hunting them down will remain. Supposing that Kabul should thus peacefully submit, it is difficult to see how we are to exact that retribution which is so necessary. A cordon may be drawn round the town, and a heavy fine exacted; the Bala Hissar portion will, of course, be destroyed; but all this will not be enough, and measures must be taken to force the townspeople, under threat of reducing the whole place to ashes, to deliver up the criminals that are in their midst. The task of searching out the criminals will not be an easy one; but it must be relentlessly executed, and the moment our troops arrive at Kabul, all exit from the city must be at once stopped until our ends are attained. It is to be hoped, also, that our political officers may succeed in unravelling the mystery as to the origin of the outbreak. Whether the whole affair was the result of a sudden tumult, or whether the troops were previously instigated and prepared to act as they did, is not yet thoroughly known; so that every effort must be made to get at the truth, for until then it will not be possible to understand what the position in Afghanistan really is. And not only must those who are guilty be punished; not only must the entire Bala Hissar be levelled to the ground and the city of Kabul itself heavily fined, but the men who befriended the few fugitives that did escape must also meet with their reward. It must be made evident that if the British Government knows how to avenge the murder of its servants, and to wipe out an insult to its prestige, it knows also how to repay a service afforded even to the meanest of its subjects when these shall be in such sore straits for their lives as were the men who did escape from the Kabul massacre. Even the man who gave shelter to our grass-cutters must be sought out, and all Afghanistan must know that if the rulers of Hindustan can be implacable enemies, they are also most powerful friends.

Having occupied Kabul, we shall stand face to face with the difficult question as to what is next to be done. It is said that then only will our difficulties begin. To us it seems that there is but one course open; the course that was so often pointed out but in vain—at the signing of the Treaty of Gandamack. The country must everywhere be subjected by the force of our arms to the rule of Yakub Khan. The first thing to be done is to disband a considerable portion of the present Afghan army; for the regiments that refused to obey their sovereign's orders, to rescue their sovereign's guests and save their sovereign's name from reproach, are hardly less guilty than are the men who actually steeped their hands in the blood of the British Envoy. Such regiments must no longer exist. Doubtless, to dismiss the men to their homes, and to send over the country a lot of desperados, will be to run the risk of stirring up disorder and tumult; but that cannot be helped, and we must prepare to suppress by force all such disorders. The future troops of the Amir will have to work hand in hand with the British army. The Amir's regiments and ours must henceforth together execute the work of consolidating and supporting the Amir's power; but it is out of the question for the men who stood quietly bye during the attack on the Residency to join in that work. They can never act in line with Indian regiments and they must accordingly cease to exist. In contemplating the work which now lies before us in Afghanistan it ought not to be forgotten that the relations between the Englishman and the Pathan have much changed since the days of the war of 1841. The fact that our Bengal army contains in its ranks a very considerable proportion of Pathan soldiery bears very strongly on this point; and as we on a former occasion pointed out, the fact that these men not only get on well with us but evince feelings of the warmest attachment to their English officers—feelings which they have proved to be genuine on many a hard contested field—at Delhi against the Hindu mutineers and at Umbeyla against their own countrymen—surely shows that it will not be an impossible task to establish friendly relations between ourselves and the Afghan people as a whole. Our troops, while marching through Southern Afghanistan, met in almost every village with pensioners and men who had served in the British army, who did not hesitate to come forward to welcome their old flag. These old soldiers have done much to spread good report of our name throughout the country, and although there are many of a fanatical temperament who are instigated by the *mullahs* to commit cowardly assassination, the more the Afghans know us the better they will like us. Thus one of the first things to be done so soon as we have occupied Kabul is to reorganise the Afghan army. Pathan sepoys, and officers must be drafted from our own regiments to the Amir's, and a contingent of Pathan troops must be organised under our control, forming a body of Imperial soldiery paid from the Amir's treasury, similar to the Hyderabad Contingent of the Deccan. Afghanistan must be made a province of the Indian Empire, but retaining its distinction and retaining its native rule; and if we go carefully to work, we may succeed in time in even making the people proud of the connection. There is one trait of the Afghan temperament which must not be forgotten. The Pathan will tolerate the Englishman, in whom he acknowledges a superior, but he simply detests our Indian sepoy and particularly our Indian camp follower, who he looks down upon as belonging to inferior races and as unclean idolators. Yet the despised camp followers accompany our invading armies, and swagger through Pathan bazaars with all the airs of conquerors. These matters have to be carefully attended to; but in time we are confident success may be attained. One of the questions which it is known the Army Commission at Simla has under consideration is that of the system of class regiments. In Bengal, we have corps containing companies of Pathans, of Sikhs, and other castes. It is proposed—and we believe the proposal is held in general favour throughout the Bengal army—to have distinct national regiments instead. We think it would assist matters much in Afghanistan if that idea were carried out. The Pathan regiments in our service would attain an *esprit de corps* and a pride in themselves and their officers, and we could by means of them garrison those portions of Afghanistan which it is necessary that we should hold, with troops that would not offend the sensitive pride of the people. Of course such troops would not always be retained in their own country; they would serve a portion of their time in Hindustan, and would thus be incorporated in the Imperial military system.

Having reorganized the Amir's army and brought it under proper control, the duty will be that of showing the Imperial might all over the country. An expedition for the Turkistan provinces on the banks of the Oxus to consist partially of Indian and partially of the Amir's reorganised troops must be organised. A similar force must proceed to Herat, for until that is done, placing Yakub Khan on the throne, will prove an empty farce. We wish to have the power of despatching British officers to Herat and Balkh. It was Shere Ali's refusal to comply with that request that really brought on the war; but how can we send agents to such distant parts of the Amir's dominions unless the Amir's rule is first firmly established there, and how can we check foreign intrigue unless we know exactly the position on the Afghan frontier? We much fear that the English Cabinet will commit the same mistake with regard to this matter that was perpetrated at Gandamack. We suspect that half measures will again prove in favour, and that Government will rest content with stationing troops at Kabul and at Kandahar; doing nothing, in short, more than they may be forced to, and leaving the rest of the country to take care of itself. If such shall unfortunately prove to be the case, then all that can be said is that sooner or later the mistake will find us out as the last mistake has already found us out; and we shall once again be compelled to interfere, however unwillingly. Surely by far the cheapest and the wisest course in the long run will be to carry out thoroughly the work which has been begun; surely that will be better than to leave that work uncompleted. Sooner than rest content with timid half-measures, it would be better to retire to our old position behind the Indus, and to our old policy of inactivity and *laisser faire* in frontier matters.

The programme of the twenty-third annual Social Science Congress, to be held in Manchester during the present month, is issued and appears in the papers to hand by last mail; but from the number and nature of the subjects to be discussed, one would be justified in believing that society is yet very far from the realisation of that blissful hereafter when the "common-sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe, and the kindly earth shall slumber "lapped in universal law." The first question to be considered, for instance, is whether it is a [illegible] race laws or principles which that race either ignores or persistently neglects. If the "uncivilised race" is ignorant of the laws of civilised nations, we fail to see how it can "persistently"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE ARMY OF KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Reports from Kushi, dated the 1st inst., state that the Cavalry Brigade would be at Zahidabad on the 2nd.

Wali Mahomed Khan and several other Sirdars, chiefly Barakzais, have all professed their friendship for the British Government. Supplies are forthcoming by order of the Amir.

Probably by Sunday the whole force may be assembled in front of Kabul.

Four infantry regiments from Turkistan are said to have returned to Kabul.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Some of the mutinous regiments are understood still to be in Kabul, but it is impossible to say how many there are.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ENTRY OF GENERAL ROBERTS INTO KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

General Roberts entered Kabul yesterday.

Poor young Kinloch was shot in the Pass. I shall send you particulars when I hear them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. CAIRD ON THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Caird has published his notes on the late Indian famine in the *Fortnightly Review*. He says that the scarcity in India is more frequent because the margin of productions, beyond the wants of the increasing population, is narrowed every decade. He suggests as a remedy a cheaper form of government, extension of industrial employment, and a sounder system of land tenure, thereby substituting improving for exhausting agriculture.

INTENDED RESIGNATION OF GORDON PASHA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph to the effect that Gordon Pasha has announced his intention of resigning the Governorship of the Province of the Soudan after the settlement of the difficulty between Egypt and Abyssinia.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The announcement is made that Messrs. James Barber and Son have suspended payment.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

The *North German Gazette* publishes an article in reply to one in the *Golos* respecting Russia's isolated position, and states that Russia is only in an isolated position if Russian action compels Germany to seek supporters of pacific policy elsewhere.

The Sultan has expressed to the Austrian Ambassador at the Porte a desire for a Turko-Austrian alliance.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. do.	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	110
Bar Silver	51 9-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 2, 2·0 P.M.

Mail steamer Mongolia from Aden arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Oct.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered..	61 0	70 17	72 86
1 Wednesday	0 9	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total.....	61 9	70 17	72 86
Fall up to 2nd Oct. 1878	103 94	113 76	114 77
Do. to 2nd Oct. 1877	64 40	52 23	63 33

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—OCT. 2.

CANNANORE, 4-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind N.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind W. 1 ; thermometer 80 ; barometer 29·845. Fall of rain 7 cents.

MANGALORE, (Oct. 1) 4 p.m.—Weather fair ; wind S. E. by S. W.

TUTICORIN, 3 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind S. E. ; thermometer 87 ; barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear ; wind W. light ; thermometer 84.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st October 1879.

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·878
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·867
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	77·0
General Direction of Wind.....	NW, N, NW, NNW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	
Fall of Rain..... from midnight. to midnight.	316 6·02
Total fall during the month	0·09
do do year	61·09

We need hardly remind our readers that the Volunteer Fancy Dress Ball takes place to-night. Already, we are glad to learn, a very large number of tickets have been disposed of ; and we are now able to announce authoritatively that both the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief will be present. The committee are straining every nerve so as to make to-night's ball, the Bombay ball *par excellence* ; and from what we can learn we are confident that their object will be attained.

Libel cases are happily of rare occurrence in India. Several of the home publications seek to gain notoriety in the police courts, and look upon a case of libel as an invaluable advertisement. Indian journalism has not, however, yet descended to this lower depth, and a sensational libel case is a class of amusement almost unknown to the Indian public. We are sorry to learn, however, that yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee had before him a case of libel and defamation in its most aggravated form. It seems that in Bombay there is a publication called the *Bombay Punch*. In that journal have appeared several very annoying and vituperative paragraphs in reference to Mr. Hurrichunder Moroba. The insinuations contained in the paragraphs have hitherto been of that description which are best met by a contemptuous silence ; but lately a paragraph appeared which affected to a great degree the position of the complainant ; and he very naturally sought redress in the law courts. One or two points were brought out in the trial which are worthy of notice. A reference to the report will show that the defender, who is the manager and publisher of the journal referred to, received the comparatively heavy penalty of six months' imprisonment. If the defender had had full control of the paper this punishment we should not have thought an unusually severe one ; but from his evidence it seems that articles were contributed regularly to his paper by Bhugwuntrao Wassudew Goombrey, of the Presidency Executive Engineer's office, and whose contributions, it seems, the unfortunate manager was compelled to publish ; for, from what we can gather from the evidence, this clerk was the nominal editor of the libelled journal. That the manager should suffer imprisonment in consequence of the ignorance of the editor seems a hardship ; and we think a money penalty might have met all the requirements of the case. Had the writer of the paragraph, who concealed his personality behind the editorial we, been arraigned at the bar, then we think with the magistrate that a year's rigorous imprisonment might have been the means of subduing his editorial venom. We very much doubt whether we have yet heard the last of this case.

We learn by telegram from our Poona correspondent that in the pigeon shooting match yesterday Captain Hewson, of the 78th Highlanders, won the Gymkhana Cup.

THE *Madras Mail* quotes the London *Daily Telegraph's* article on the subject of the Deccan dacoities and Major Daniell's capture of Wassudew Bulwant, which we reproduced last week, and attributes it to the *Deccan Herald* !

THE paucity of officers attached to Native regiments is again attracting attention. A Calcutta paper points out that the 13th M. N. I., which passed through Allahabad on Friday from Jubbulpore, where they had been doing garrison duty, were no better off for officers than their comrades of the 13th B. N. I., who passed through Lahore the other day. The Bengal Regiment had only two officers, and the Madras the like number, namely, Major James and Adjutant Sherrard. The strength was nearly the same—13th B. N. I., 400 rank and file ; 13th M. N. I., 408 rank and file. The question is whether either regiment was in a fit state to take the field.

THE *Madras Athenæum* suggests that a Corps should be formed of pensioned sepoys, for garrison duty. "To arrive at some idea of the number of native sepoy pensioners in the three Presidencies, we may mention that the annual cost to the State on account of their pensionary allowances amount to Rs. 44,00,000 ; viz., in Bengal 17 lakhs, Bombay 9 lakhs, and Madras 18 lakhs. Allowing a very large margin for men altogether inefficient, and also a large margin for those who would decline to serve any further, we would have at least 50,000 sepoys fit for garrison duty."

THERE appears from the Meteorological Reporter's notes to have been considerable cyclonic disturbance in the Bay of Bengal, and a correspondent, who had just arrived from False Point, informs a Calcutta contemporary that from the 14th of September up to the time of his leaving that place, on the 23rd September, there had been continuous heavy rain, low barometer and a threatening appearance in the sky in a southerly direction. Last Tuesday the barometer fell to 29·58, and appears to have risen little since. The winds had been particularly squally from the NE. with heavy rain and thunder and lightning. There appears to have been little damage done, but a boat belonging to the barque Coroline, and one belonging to an Arab merchant, was lost. All the cargo boats appear to have taken shelter in the Light-house Creek, some however had their cargoes damaged. Heavy freshets have occurred, bringing down a large amount of sand and mud into the harbour. The effects of the storm have been very great on Reddie Point, the conformation of which is said to have changed considerably.

A PLUNGE bath has been constructed by the Madras Municipality in Black Town for the use of natives.

We learn from Berar that a reward of Rs. 25 has been offered for the apprehension of Bhagiah, the murderer, who, as we mentioned at the time, escaped from the Buldana lock-up in August last, while under trial.

THE result of the Mortimer-Hollier (elopement and robbery) case before the Kurrachee Police Court was that the Magistrate framed a charge against the woman under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, and committed her to stand her trial at the next Sessions. With regard to Hollier, the Magistrate considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out against him, and accordingly committed him to the Sessions on charges under sections 454, 380, 497 and 498.

AMONG the notifications published in the latest edition of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bescon* regrets to observe announced the retirement from the service of Mr. W. H. Price, C.E., M.I.C.E., the Superintendent of the Kurrachee Harbour Works. "The loss to the P. W. Department consequent on the retirement of Mr. Price will be incalculable ; his professional abilities are of the highest order, and the services rendered by him in the prosecution of the Harbour Works from their very commencement were most valuable ; in fact, had any other gentleman been entrusted with the superintendence of the works we are convinced he would not have stood by his post for any lengthened period, for, in addition to the skill indispensable to the carrying out of such a weighty project, there were the incessant wear and tear of mind and body, and the exposure to wind and weather it necessitated. Mr. Price braved all difficulties and all obstacles, and overcame them as only he could have done. The results of his laborious and indefatigable efforts are demonstrated sufficiently in the vast improvements made to the Harbour. It is with sorrowful regret that we all came to know that at Manora were at the cost of his contracting a painful malady, which we fear has compelled him at last to seek retirement in his native land, there to rest on his well-earned laurels."

THE Rumpa disturbance appears as far from settlement as ever. The Madras correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes on the 24th Sept. : —There has been a complete stagnation since my last letter with regards to news from Rampa. The more the hilly jungles are reconnoitred, the plainer does it appear that there is but little chance of overcoming the revolt by force, or by the capture of the freebooters. It is, they say, quite impossible to hunt Chendriah and his followers out of their hiding places, and that as long as they can obtain food, they can defy the forces thrown out to watch them. Hopes are, however, still entertained that the greater portion will surrender, and that the ringleaders will be betrayed, before the breaking of the north-east monsoon. Unless these desirable ends be achieved, the prospect of a satisfactory termination of the business would appear more than doubtful. Fever has already done its deadly work amongst the troops ; in another month the district will be positively untenable, and operations must be suspended.

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* relates the following :—"It is a fortunate thing that most of us are ignorant of the secrets of the Indian kitchen. If we knew but *half* of them, I fancy we should almost prefer an honourable death by starvation rather than to be forced to eat the bread of ingenious filthiness which our domestics place before us. I heard a story the other day, which is eloquent of the delightful habits of the oriental *chef*. *Mr. A.* was breakfasting with *Mr. B.*, when the latter perceived that his guest steadfastly refused to touch any toast. Curious to know the reason of this abstemiousness, he said, "Don't you take toast, A.? I always do, it keeps down any tendency to stoutness I'm told." *Mr. A.* heaved a very deep sigh, and, after a slight pause, replied—"No, B., I never touch toast *now* ; at one time I used to do so, but I've given it up. I will not tell you *why* just now though." After breakfast, whilst discussing the fragrant weed, the inquisitive *B.* repeated his question, eager to hear his friend's objection to eating toast. "Well," said *A.*, "as you *press* me to tell you, I will. Some little time ago I was in a terrible hurry one morning to get to office, and my fellows were vexingly late with breakfast. With a view to hurrying matters, I put on my hat, and ran over to the cook-room, and this is what I saw—saw, sir, with my naked eye—an almost nude figure squatting in front of a charcoal fire ; by his side a heap of offensively dirty clothing ; two pieces of toast lay upon the clothes, one piece was being toasted, and a fourth slice, ready for the toasting fork, *was held between the operator's big and second toes.* I gave up toast from that day forward."

RAILWAY servants in India, especially those employed on State railways, are beginning to cry out against illiberal treatment. The following comes to us through the *Indin Railway Service Gazette* :—"The time is drawing near when the men upon our Indian railways will have to display a greater regard for their own interests than they have hitherto done. On the Madras Railway the subordinates are denied privileges they have hitherto enjoyed in common with the officials ; on the Mysore State Railway (under construction) the Engineer-in-chief has forbidden any railway employé to leave the camp on Sundays. On the Nizam's State Railways the employés are often kept two months out of their pay, and have innumerable other grievances ; while we learn from Agra that all who now join the Locomotive Department of the Rajputana State Railway have to sign the following agreement :

"RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.
Loco. and Carriage Supdt.'s Office,
Dated, Agra 1879.

"I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to accept service as an engine-driver on the Rajputana State Railway as a daily servant of the Government at a monthly rate of Rs. and fully understand that I have received the appointment conditionally upon being paid only for such time as I work, and that I shall have no claim upon Government for any time that I may be off duty from any cause whatever."

We are told this is the work of the Locomotive Superintendent, but whosoever doing it is, it is a most scandalous proceeding, and although we believe the Government of India capable of a great deal we are unwilling to believe it has sanctioned a measure which is neither more or less than a disgraceful attempt to deprive the men of the money they will be fairly entitled to. To those who are unacquainted with the ties by which a man is bound to the railway service, it may seem quite right that when he does no work he should receive no pay ; but be it understood that when a man joins any railway in India he is bound, according to their rules, to serve them whenever he may be required : he must be *always* ready for duty, and if away from home when wanted is liable to very severe punishment. Indeed we know one case on the Rajpootana State Railway of a man who, when sick, was absent from his bungalow by the doctor's orders, but for all that was severely punished. It follows, then, that if a man is bound to remain in his bungalow, and be ready for duty at all times, he must be *on* duty, and in point of fact a railway man is *never off* duty, although it is customary for railway officials to consider a man is not on duty unless he is actually at work. They will admit the sailor on watch or the soldier on guard is on duty ; although the one may not be at the wheel or the other on sentry, still they are ready for a call ; and we would like to know what difference there is between their position and that of a railway man."

At the recent meeting of the Suez Canal Company some important statistics of its working were given. It appears that the receipts of the Company and the tonnage of ships passing through the Canal showed in 1878, for the first time since the opening, a threatening diminution. In 1870 there passed through the Canal 486 ships, representing a tonnage of 435,000, and the receipts were 5,159,000f. ; in 1873 there were 1,173 ships, with a tonnage of 2,085,000, and the receipts were 22,897,000f. ; in 1877 there were 1,663 ships, with the tonnage of 3,418,000, and the receipts were 32,774,000f. But in 1878 the number of ships declined to 1,593, the tonnage to 3,291,000, and the receipts to 31,098,000f. It may be some consolation to learn that five-sixths of the whole tonnage passing through the Canal is British. The diminution of traffic is unequally distributed. English traffic has fallen off by only 2½ per cent., German by nearly 45 per cent., Danish by 53 per cent., and Egyptian by 47 per cent. On the other hand, the trade under the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and American flags has slightly increased. It is to be noted that the falling off in the receipts last year would have been much more considerable but for the large payments made by the British Government in respect to the transport of the Indian troops to and from the Mediterranean.

THE ravages of phylloxera are causing considerable apprehension in the vine districts of France, and particularly in the Department of the Gironde. Of the 2,000,000 hectares planted with vines throughout the country, it is estimated that nearly 400,000 are utterly destroyed and 200,000 others seriously affected, and that the total loss to the State will not be less than three milliards. In the Gironde alone the produce for the year is believed to be diminished by 50,000 tons of wine. M. Leonce Guiraud, the President of the Nimes Chamber of Commerce, bears testimony to the value of American vinestocks, which have been planted in that neighbourhood to the amount of 500 or 600 hectares, and which, though, of course, not equalling the yield or quality of the old vines, have yet shown great resistance to the disease ; and he recommends that their cultivation should be pursued in all poor land. The treatment by sulphuret of carbon has been followed with great success, and especially where the vine yields more than 40 hectolitres to the hectare, or where the quality of the vine secures it a high price. The cost of applying it is at the rate of about 250f. to 300f. per hectare for two dressings. Where feasible, as alongside the banks of rivers, it is advised to turn the water over the vineyard and submerge it, it being found that the mud which is deposited has a good effect in killing the phylloxera.

AT a late meeting of one of the London Boards of Guardians, an inmate of the workhouse appeared before the board and complained that a letter sent to him on the 3rd inst. was not delivered until the evening of the following day. The letter, he stated, came from the Bank of England offering an engagement at that establishment for three months ; but when on the following day he went to the Bank he was told that as he did not come on the day subsequent to the date of the letter, it was presumed that he was otherwise engaged, and the office, the duties of which it had been intended he should perform, was filled. He had therefore lost a valuable temporary appointment. Several of the workhouse officers were called before the board, and from their statements it appeared that the letters are only delivered to the inmates of the workhouse once a day—namely, in the evening. With regard to the letter in question it went to the infirmary by mistake instead of to the workhouse, and that might have caused delay in its delivery. One or two of the guardians pointed out the hardship of keeping letters for the paupers in the hands of the officers instead of delivering them immediately ; and it was resolved in the end to refer the whole question to a committee for consideration and report. In the meantime it is to be observed that a letter addressed to a pauper may be of as much or more importance delay in delivery may involve serious results.

THE present year, it is believed, will show the largest export of grain the United States has ever had. The deficiency in European harvests is estimated at 7,000,000 tons—viz., Great Britain, 2,850,000 ; France, 2,700,000 ; Italy, 426,000 ; Spain, 570,000 ; Holland, 285,000 ; Switzerland, 169,000—total, 7,000,000 ; to meet which they will probably require supplies to the amount of 5,570,000, derived as under :—America, 3,750,000 tons; Hungary, 180,000 ; India, 280,000 ; Australia, 500,000 ; South Russia, 650,000 ; Danubian Principalities, 140,000 ; Egypt, 70,000—total, 5,570,000. The United States crop for this year is estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, and in this case the demand for 140,000,000 bushels will be easily met without causing any scarcity or appreciable rise of price.

IN some medical notes on the late Russo-Turkish war recently published by a Russian army surgeon, the writer mentions a fact which deserves to be noticed. During the hot weather which prevailed on the Balkan peninsula in the early part of the summer of 1877, several cases of sunstroke occurred among the troops forming the army of Rustchuk. It was noticed by the doctors who attended the men who thus suffered that they were, almost without exception, unprovided with water-bottles. Accordingly, at the instance of the medical authorities, orders were issued in July for every man to be supplied with some kind of drinking flask, and the attention of the officers of the force was particularly called to the necessity of seeing that these instructions were carried out, and that the flasks were always kept full or refilled as soon as possible. The result was that every soldier in the army of Rustchuk was soon provided with a water bottle, and from that time no more cases of sunstroke occurred.

A PAMPHLET which has been lately published at Stockholm is calculated to attract considerable attention. The authorship is generally attributed to the King of Sweden. The ambition of Russia, according to this author, has always been "to obtain the keys of the Sound and of the Bosphorus, those two gates to the German Ocean and the Mediterranean." She has had to give up all hope of obtaining the first ; and unless she also abandons the idea of securing the second, this, in the opinion of the writer, will be her fate :—"Should Russia again endeavour to seize Constantinople or establish herself in the Balkans, she would find Germany barring the way with the formidable arms at her command in a struggle with Russia. These arms are Finland, the Baltic provinces, Roumania, Servia, and Poland ; for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear know that Polish nationality is not extinct, as Russia would have us believe. The mouth of Poland is closed ; but the fire of revenge still burns in their hearts. It happens by an accident as sinister to Russia as it is favourable to Germany that these four nationalities—to which Hungary, the most implacable enemy of Russia, may be added—form a line from north to south, which divides Europe and the Muscovite empire. An independent Finland, a Poland extending to its natural boundaries formed by the Dwina and the Dnieper, a Roumania with Bessarabia reunited to it, and a Servia extending to the Bosphorus, would serve the interests of Germany, because they would deprive Russia of all means of reaching the heart of the empire, at least by land. The alliance between the Scandinavian and Balkan peninsulas means, therefore, the maintenance of the European equilibrium, the freedom of the Straits, the independence of petty States, the settlement of the Eastern Question, and the tranquillity of Europe." The author says that there is another mode of settlement possible—namely, a compromise in view of a general partition of power among certain great States, such as the Treaties of Erfurth and Tilsit between Napoleon and Alexander I. ; but "such a settlement would after a short time come to nothing, bringing with it a conflagration which would extend to all the nations of Europe."

WRECK OF THE SEA GULL.—The cargo saved from the wreck of this steamer has been landed at the wharf from the s. s. Colaba in which Mr. E. T. Delmege had proceeded to the spot, as agent for the owners. In the meantime it appears, Mr. Clark of the firm of Clark, Spence and Co., of Galle, had left that port in the s. s. Pierrement, as the representative of the Salvage Association of London, but on arriving at the scene of the disaster found Mr. Delmege in possession of the wrecked steamer, but without boats or coolies, both of which had been taken by the Pierrement. It was finally arranged that the coolies and boats should be made over to the owners' agents in the interests of all concerned, and Mr. Clark returned to Galle in his steamer. The Sea Gull was found with her fore compartment high on the rocks, the stern being low in the water, and a portion of rock is said to have pierced the side of the vessel, so that to recover her is out of the question. The Ceylon portion of the cargo is being landed in good order, and nearly all is tea, in good condition.—*Ceylon Times.*

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., at the Gymkhana this evening :—

Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini
Selection	Offenbachiana ..... Conrade
Valse.....	Pomone ..... Waldteufel
Quadrille....	La Fille de Madame Angot ...Cosfe
Valse.....	Olivia ..... Marriott
Galop	Wirrwarr ..... Faust

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting) :—

March.....	
Overture	The Barber of Seville..... Rossini.
Quadrille.....	Barber Bleue ..... Sauzan.
Selection	Ernani..... Verdi.
Waltz	Brise des Nuits ..... Lamoth.
Galop.....	Merkur ..... Roodeberk.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day at 10-30 a.m., on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from Poona.

THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—The *Poona Observer* contradicts the statement of the *Deccan Herald* that the 78th Highlanders had been ordered to the front and were to leave to-day, and states that no order on the subject has been received by the local authorities.

THEFT.—Rowjee Bhycoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing six bundles of grass, valued 6 annas, the property of Varjeswundas Purmanundas.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Goolam Hoosain was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 15 in cash, the property of Aba Aboo, prisoner's master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Huneefa, woman, and five others, Hindus and Mahomedans, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Gough, before Mr. P. Ryan. Prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at the Null Bazaar Road, and the others, together with prisoner No. 1, with being found gaming therein. They were all found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 and two others were fined Rs. 20 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 22nd September was Rs. 58,22,292 ; add silver received during the week, Rs. 3,34,131. The sum of Rs. 14,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week ; the balance left was Rs. 47,56,423. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 28,16,361 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

STEEPLECHASE AT POONA.—A match for Rs. 1,000 was run on Tuesday evening on the Steeplechase course at Poona between General Lee and Exeter. At the start, General Lee went off with the lead, but after taking the second jump he was passed by Exeter, who maintained his position till he passed the jump opposite the Grand Stand. At the hurdle near the ¼ mile post General Lee went off at a rapid pace, leaving Exeter far behind, but on clearing the jump at the mile post he came to grief, throwing his rider, and making off towards the Soldiers' Gardens, allowed Exeter to finish by himself.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th Sept., was 446, being 16 less than in the previous week, 144 less than the total of the week ending 1st Oct., 1878, and 8 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 289 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 33·89. There were 124 deaths from remittent fever, being 26 less than in the previous week and 42 less than in the same period last year. There were 14 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 9 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 45, 26, and 16 respectively, as compared with 55, 33, and 53 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowances made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

THE POONA COLLECTORSHIP.—Mr. J. B. Ritchey, C. S. I., has arrived at Poona and will assume charge of the office of the Collector and Magistrate of the district from Mr. J. G. Moore, who is proceeding to Europe on leave of absence.—*Poona Observer.*

THE POONA ROBBERIES.—Since last week, in consequence of the recent magisterial edict, the residents of the Poona city have been obliged, much to their annoyance, to confine themselves to their domiciles after the hour of 9 p. m. From what we have heard it appears that this arbitrary order has had the effect of giving encouragement than otherwise to the thieving classes whose haunts are in the city and its suburbs. We are told that within a week of the proclamation of the order in question nearly a dozen robberies have been perpetrated in the native town, and it is passing strange that since the passing of the restrictions referred to not a single theft has been detected by our local Dogberries, notwithstanding the great vigilance displayed by them and their eagerness to gain distinction by clever captures of culprits.—*Id.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Punctua to time as usual, we received the October number of this useful publication yesterday, by the first mail delivery. It contains the 2nd and 3 Maintenance Of Way and Locomotive), where based on the mile of railway maintained, every new line that is opened to the public. We and train mile, are not unfavourable even in 1877 to observe all the alteration in the trains have been the Rajpootana ; where based on what he calls ton introduced, and that every effort has been made to mileage, meaning thereby gross ton miles, they are render it as correct as possible. We do not see much vitiated by the fallacy of the basis on which they are advantage to the public from the additional train to founded.

Nagpur. The passengers that leave Poona by the His Table 4 (Carriage and Wagon) is favourable to the mail train in the morning do not reach Nagpur until Rajpootana so far as the Great Indian Peninsula is con past 6 in the evening, while those who leave Poona at cerned ; unfavourable so far as the Bombay and Baroda 11-15 a.m. get into Nagpur at 9 o'clock at night. is concerned. Mr. Carroll gets over this by declaring the The mails will probably be delivered on arrival of the Great Indian Peninsula charge abnormally high. I might 6 p.m. train, however, and that is one great advantage with reason declare the Bombay and Baroda abto the residents of Nagpur. The *Guide* is as well normally low. But the carriage and wagon department is conducted as ever ; and even more valuable than it was comparatively a small one, and the probability is that this a year ago, as so many new routes are being opened department of the Rajpootana was going through an exevery month.—*Deccan Herald.*

INSOLVENCY COURT.—1ST OCTOBER.

(Before Mr. Justice BAILEY.)

RE JUGGONATH NARRAYEN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Dwarka Naiqnin, an opposing creditor and the daughter of the insolvent, applied that the case might be transferred to the list of opposed cases. The insolvent, who is a head clerk in the instalment department in connection with the Bombay Court of Small Causes, amended his schedule only on Saturday last, and stated that the opposing creditor filed her grounds of opposition before that day, consequently she had no opportunity to be ready to proceed with the case. The Commissioner transferred the case to the list of opposed cases.

RE MOROBA BALLAJEE.

Mr. N. R. Motabhoy for the insolvent asked for leave to serve notices. Leave was granted accordingly.

RE PURBUT POONSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang applied on behalf of an opposing creditor to dismiss the petition on the ground of non-prosecution and for an order directing the Official Assignee to return in his hands the amount attached by his client before judgment. The insolvents since they filed their petition and schedule took no steps to bring the matter before the Court. The Commissioner dismissed the petition, and directed the Official Assignee to hold the monies in his hands until the opposing creditors take steps to prevent insolvents from the monies going into their hands.

RE HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE BELGAMWALLA.

On the 24th of last month, a *rule nisi* was granted calling upon the insolvent to show cases why he should not deposit certain letters relating to the matter of his insolvency with the Official Assignee. Mr. Starling appeared on behalf of Mr. Moultrie, the Bombay manager of the Bank of Bengal, a creditor for Rs. 100,000 to support the rule. Mr. Lang for the insolvent said his client had no objection to deposit the letters with the Official Assignee, as he was afraid that they might be lost or mislaid from the office. The Commissioner made the rule absolute.

RE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Mr. Manker stated that the insolvent is a sub-inspector in the Executive Engineer's Department of the Bombay Municipality, and he applied for an extension of the protection order for three months. The protection order was accordingly extended for three months.

RE LUKHMIDASS ROWJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to serve notices, and to amend schedule. The Commissioner granted leave accordingly.

INTERIM ORDERS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the Commissioner granted *interim orders* to the following insolvents :—Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Ramchunder Soondeejee, Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, and Sybnarrayen Hurnarrayen.

RULE NISI.

William Henry Picars and his wife Emilia Picars, and Robert Davis appeared and obtained a *rule nisi*, which was made returnable on the 15th instant.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to the ollowing insolvents whose liabilities are also mentioned :—Kurson Vithull and Vithull Callian, liabilities Rs. 2,004 ; Essa Aba, liabilities Rs. 900 ; Luxmon Balloo and Moorar Babojee, liabilities Rs. 443 ; Hitamber Taja and Jaitha Taja, liabilities Rs. 1,400 ; Jayan Ismail, liabilities Rs. 215 ; Dadabhoy Cursetjee Billimoria, liabilities Rs. 369 ; Jamsetjee Manockjee Mistri, liabilities Rs. 578 ; John Theophilus and Team Brown, liabilities Rs. 3,070 ; Jairam Dajee, liabilities Rs. 477 ; Thomas Pimento, liabilities Rs. 469 ; Sha Doobchund Bala, liabilities Rs. 1,358 ; Khairaz Veerjee, Parpia Veerjee and Pudumsi Veerjee, liabilities Rs. 5,047 ; Hormusjee Ardesir, liabilities Rs. 1,146 ; Khatri Jackaria, liabilities Rs. 1,755 ; Sorabjee Rustomjee Kurrani, liabilities Rs. 1,051 ; Gopal Kulva and Soondrabai, liabilities Rs. 953 ; Mulla Sallay Mahomed Bawalunga, Abdul Bawalunga and Abani, liabilities Rs. 1,295.

REVOLVERS FOR SUBORDINATE MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The Government of India have issued orders to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines directing that orders be kept in reserve of 320 revolvers in order with a view to equip the several grades of the subordinate medical department in the Bengal Presidency, who may be ordered for field service.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.—There is nothing hurtful in the composition of these purifying Pills—nothing that can injure the most delicate constitution. They improve the appetite, quicken the energies of the stomach and liver, and regulate the bowels. They thus become the surest safeguards against indigestion, and the safest promoters of the body's growth and the mind's development. Holloway's Pills exert a wholesome alterative and tonic action on every internal organ and they regulate every disordered or debilitated function. They are natural, and, therefore, efficient purifiers and correctives. Few unhealthy conditions of the stomach or digestive apparatus can withstand the accumulative healthy influence obtained over the whole frame when these pills are judiciously and perseveringly taken by invalids.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

MOFUSSIL v. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

This match, which is now looked forward to by Bombay players as an annual event of the season, is to be played to-day and to-morrow on the Gymkhana ground, commencing at 10-30 a. m. or as near thereafter as possible.

A tent will be pitched for ladies, and a band will be in attendance in the afternoon, we understand that of the 9th N. I., and there will not be many more opportunities, we believe, of listening to the strains of this excellent band in Bombay. The following are the names of the contending parties in to-day's match ; and as the Mofussil are playing stronger than they have ever done before, it will be no easy task for the Gymkhana team, good as it is, to beat them :—

Bombay Gymkhana	Mofussil.
R. S. Campbell.	W. Banbury.
D. S. Guise.	Captain Caldecott.
W. Lang.	J. M. Campbell.
F. C. Macrae.	G. Coles.
T. H. Moore.	E. O. Hamilton.
A. W. Proudfoot.	P. F. Hart.
Captain Russell.	W. Holland.
F. L. Steel.	E. Lawrence.
W. M. Tennent.	G. Owen.
C. L. Young, R. E.	A. Pringle.
W. E. Young.	L. H. Vidal.

COMPARISON OF THE RAJPOOTANA METRE-GAUGE RAILWAY WITH THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA, AND BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA STANDARD-GAUGE RAILWAYS.

Note by MR. A. M. RENDEL, Consulting Engineer for State Railways, to the Secretary of State for India on a "Comparison of the Rajpootana Metre-Gauge Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Standard-Gauge Railways," by MR. E. B. CARROLL, Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway Company.

Mr. Carroll, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Bombay, Barods, and Central India Railway, has issued, under date February 1879, a paper entitled "Comparison of the Rajpootana Metre-Gauge Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Standard-Gauge Railways," in which conclusions are arrived at very much to the disadvantage of the metre-gauge.

Being in a measure responsible for the adoption of the metre-gauge in India, I have perused this paper with some interest ; and as it forms the foundation of a "memorial of the inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled" to the Secretary of State, protesting against the line between Ahmedabad and Ajmere being made on that gauge, I propose to offer some remarks in reply.

For the purpose he had in view it was of course necessary for Mr. Carroll to state the conditions of a fair comparison. He commences, therefore, by saying that the Rajpootana having in 1877 been open throughout its entire length since 1875, "the result of the railway's working, that is, the cost of running its trains, of its maintenance, &c., ought now to be about as good as they are ever likely to be, and to form a perfectly fair basis for comparison with other railways" ; and he then proceeds to lay the results obtained in working the Rajpootna in 1877 alongside those of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Baroda *in the same year.*

If Mr. Carroll had looked back at the cost of working his own line and the Great Indian Peninsula in years bygone, he would have found that they were perhaps at their worst, so far as working cost is concerned, at that period of their existence at which he states a line should be at about its best.

Even so late as 1871, a year which showed a great improvement over previous years, he would have found the working cost of the Bombay and Baroda 6·39d. per train mile, against 4·94d. in 1877 ; of the Great Indian Peninsula 5·58d. against 3·39d. in 1877. The East Indian, I may add, was 3·62d. in 1871, against 2·59d. in 1877.

As an expert he should know that, as a great portion of the working expenses of a railway is independent of the quantity of traffic it carries, the cost of transport upon it is highest when its traffic is least, that is, as a rule, in its earliest years ; and that its expenses per unit of traffic diminish as its traffic, or in other words as its age, increases. He should know, therefore, that he cannot draw a fair comparison between any two lines in the same year, unless that year satisfies the paramount condition, that the quantity of traffic on the lines compared was during that year approximately the same ; and that, therefore, it is wholly unreasonable to compare the Rajpootana with the Great Indian Penins

is considered to what an extent this benefit spreads, that not a day of any year passes that a multitude of sick and infirm are not thus cheered, these humanities and graces command a gratitude seldom due on so large a scale.

"Then, again, there is a diffusion of the advantages gained by one member of a family or society, so that the recompense of one person's talents or merits becomes a benefit to many. If one member of a family attains a position in literature or any other pursuit which gives him a command of information or other interests, he need no longer confine it to himself for want of means to communicate the luxury. The infirm father, the blind mother, whose pleasures are becoming fewer and fewer, may now read only to enjoy the fame of an eminent son and daughter as a matter of complacency, but may share that portion of the results which consists in correspondence.

"Instead of the weekly letter of one single sheet there comes now a frequent packet, enclosing letters from all parts of the world—letters on a host of subjects of interest, political, scientific, or literary—a wealth of ideas to occupy the weary mind, and of pleasures wherewith to refresh the sleepless affection. As for the advantages of a more business-like character arising from the present facilities for the transmission of family letters and papers, they are so great as to defy description, and so obvious as not to need it.

"Some persons seem to think all these considerations of too private and delicate a character to be openly connected with any fiscal arrangement. The more unusual such a connexion, the more carefully, in my opinion, should it be exhibited. The more infrequent the occasions when a Government can by its fiscal arrangements directly promote the social and domestic virtue and happiness of a whole people and engage its gratitude and affection, the more eagerly should such occasions be embraced. The present is such a one as, I imagine, has never before presented itself in the history of legislation. The best that one can ordinarily say in regard to revenue arrangements is that they produce the smallest practicable amount of evil, and that that amount of evil ought to be cheerfully borne for the sake of the indispensable object. Very different is the case of the new postage. By the same means which are yearly augmenting the revenue there is a strengthening of social and domestic charities. The same arrangements which carry more money into the Treasury, which stimulate commerce and encourage science and literature, serve to expand the influences of home and to repeal for the dispersed the sentence of banishment from the best influences of life. From this strong and honourable peculiarity our new Post-office system will, I imagine, take rank in history above all fiscal arrangements of any former time.

"It will stand alone as being not only tolerated and obeyed, but as having won for Government a gratitude and attachment such as no other single measure could win, and such as will deepen with every passing year. My own belief is that at this moment such grateful attachment is already a set-off against a large measure of disaffection—partial and imperfect as is, as yet, the working of the system.

"As regards the author of the penny postage system, I know of my own knowledge that a multitude of persons are, like myself, really oppressed by the sense of obligation, as yet almost unacknowledged and wholly unrequited. The personal obligations of every one of us are heavy, but when we think of the amount of blessing he has conferred on the morals and affections of a whole people, of the number of innocent persons and sufferers cheered by the knowledge spread abroad and human happiness promoted by his single hand, we are led to question whether any one member of society ever before discharged so much of the functions at once of the pulpit, the press, the parent, the physician, and the ruler, ever in so short a time benefited his nation so vastly or secured so unlimited a boon to the subjects of an Empire; and when other nations shall have adopted his reforms, there may be an extension even of this praise.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"HARRIET MARTINEAU.

"Sir Thos. Wilde, M.P."

THE *STATESMAN* AND THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.

We have already referred to the fact that all official communications have been withheld from the Calcutta *Statesman*, by order of Government, in consequence of the editor having treated the Press Commissioner's messages and telegrams with "offensive ridicule." The following is the correspondence on the subject, embracing the Government's letter to the *Statesman* notifying the discontinuance of the supply of "flapdoodle," and the editor's reply:—

Copy of a letter sent to the editor of the *Statesman* under date September 18:—

SIR,—The attention of the Governor-General in Council has been directed to the article in the *Statesman* of the 11th instant, commenting on a press telegram received by you from the Press Commissioner.

2. The facts connected with that telegram are as follows:—The Political officer at Ali Khel telegraphed to the Government on the 9th September that he had received a letter from a certain person at Kabul, giving the particulars contained in the telegram. It was and is impossible to mention the name of the writer of the letter, as his life would be endangered or a source of information closed, were it known that he had been communicating with British officers, but the information which he gave was, in almost his exact words, at once given through the Press Commissioner to the Press for the benefit of the public, who would naturally be anxious to know any particulars in the possession of the Government regarding the attack on the Residency. The whole telegram was a simple statement of what the letter contained, and did not purport to be anything else. Whether true or false, important or insignificant, the information thus given to the public was the latest and fullest received by Government.

3. In your article commenting on the telegram, while professing to keep to your promise not to throw ridicule on the Press Commissioner, you proceed to say that "this telegram would furnish matter for abundant ridicule," and you add, "If the Press Commissioner, in the absence of any news to be communicated, had been told to sit down and concoct out of the materials already communicated, a message so many inches long to occupy the papers and the public a little, and prevent them from thinking too much, this is the sort of passage that he might have produced." Again you say: "This Afghan has come upon the stage to efface a very unpleasant impression that the Press Commissioner had unfortunately created." These passages, and indeed the whole tone of the article, are calculated to suggest to the readers of the *Statesman* that the Press Commissioner's telegram might have been concocted for a purpose, and that it is not to be accepted as authentic and out forward in good faith.

4. The fact that the informant's name is suppressed is made the subject of a series of sarcastic remarks, although the reasons for such supression might have been supposed to have been obvious, and ridicule is freely applied to every item of the telegram.

5. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that this article is a distinct violation of the promise conveyed in your letter of the 28th July last to the Private Secretary, in which you voluntarily undertook to do what you could to keep out of the columns of the *Statesman* "all offensive ridicule of the Press Commissioner, and never to criticise his work except with perfect seriousness and propriety." As it was on condition of your observing this undertaking that the Press Commissioner was authorised to resume his communications to the *Statesman*, His Excellency in Council is now compelled to withdraw that authority, and, as you have already been informed by telegram, to prohibit further communications being made to you.

It is also observed that in the same number of the *Statesman* you permitted yourself to insinuate that His Excellency the Viceroy's Private Secretary gave official information to the *Pioneer* before the Press Commissioner sent it to the press; a charge which is absolutely devoid of any foundation.

I have, &c. A. C. LYALL, Secretary to the Government of India.

[True Copy.]
H. W. COOKE,
Honorary Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department

Mr. Risch's reply:—

From the Editor of the *Statesman* to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Calcutta, 24th September, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant. An officially authenticated copy of that letter was published in the *Englishman* of the 23rd instant, and publicity having thus been given to its contents, I desire to reply to it as briefly as possible.

2. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to consider that, in an article in the *Statesman* of the 11th instant I violated the promise conveyed in my letter to the Private Secretary of the 28th July last. It is admitted that I professed to have read the article, three quotations are made from the article to prove the alleged breach of it. The first is a statement that the telegram on which I was commenting "would furnish matter for abundant ridicule." As I cannot suppose that this remark, taken by itself, would have been regarded as "offensive," without ascribing an incredible degree of sensitiveness to the Governor General in Council, I shall proceed to notice the second quotation, which is substantially an assertion that the telegram contained little or nothing which had not already been communicated to the Press. The rest of the article was chiefly intended to show that this was a fact. The offensiveness of the assertion lies, I presume, in the form in which it was expressed. I said that the message was such as one as the Press Commissioner might have written had he been instructed to concoct it out of the materials already communicated, but I went on to qualify this statement by pointing out such parts of it as might be regarded as new. That this criticism has proved "offensive" is, unhappily, a fact; as to "propriety," I must leave the public to judge; that it was written in perfect "seriousness" and earnestness, I can truly assert. The third quotation is a simple statement of a fact. The Press Commissioner had informed the Press that the mutineers burnt the doorway of the Residency, "swarmed in and up to the upper storey, overwhelmed the defenders, and sacked the Residency." He thus created the impression that the defenders allowed themselves to be chased up to the upper storey and there massacred. The Afghan, on the other hand, said that "the defenders, charging out sword in hand, were all slain, and thus he actually did come on the stage to remove the impression which the Press Commissioner had unfortunately created." I venture to say that in the whole of my criticism on the telegram there is nothing which any English paper might not have written in commenting upon a ministerial statement or even a Queen's speech.

3. I shall now state what I considered as justifying me in making my criticism effective by saying that the message might have been concocted out of materials that were not new. I did not say that it had been thus concocted, because it was dated "Ali Kheyl, 9th September," and "Simla, 10th September." But on the 8th and 9th September the Press Commissioner had sent to the Press messages containing information which had been in possession of the Government at least as early as the 7th September, and which had, on the last mentioned date, been telegraphed from Simla to the *Pioneer* by its own correspondent. I refer particularly to the statements that the bodies of the Envoy and his suite had been seen, and that nine sowars had escaped. Both statements were telegraphed to the *Pioneer* on 7th September; the one was telegraphed by the Press Commissioner on the 8th and the other on the 9th September. I do not, therefore, consider that there was any impropriety in emphasising the fact that the information contained in the message was not, in the main, new, by a pointed reference to the Press Commissioner's habit of sending out information which had been for some time in the possession of Government, and had already been made public in a favoured journal.

4. The last paragraph of your letter appears to me to be entirely irrelevant. The insinuation complained of was not directed against the Press Commissioner. As, however, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to inform me that the charge against the Private Secretary is without foundation, I am thankful for the information. I have already known that information was communicated to the *Pioneer* before the Press Commissioner sent it to the Press. It would never have occurred to me that the Press Commissioner himself was the *Pioneer's* early informant. Neither could I have supposed that the Foreign Secretary or any other official having access to the Foreign Office would have violated well-known rules by communicating the secrets of the office to the *Pioneer*. It was therefore almost necessary to believe that the common rumour that Mr. Batten was the *Pioneer's* informant was true. This rumour had already found public expression in the editorial columns of a Bombay newspaper, and it was the *Englishman* that first complained of the anticipation of the Press Commissioner's news in the columns of the *Pioneer*.

I am aware of the probability that the above explanations may not be regarded as satisfactory by the Governor General in Council. If not, I shall regret it; but as I have nothing further to say, I have laid your communication before the Proprietors of the *Statesman*, and shall leave it to them to take any action they may think fit.

I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM RISCH, Editor of the *Statesman*.

A SCENE IN THE CALCUTTA POLICE COURT.

At about 2 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, Captain Perrie, Officiating Commander of the S. S. *Carteole*, together with his Chief Officer, appeared before Mr. Amir Ali to answer to a charge preferred against the former by Henry Kemp, a seaman, for having refused to grant him his discharge and pay this wages.

Mr. Fink appeared for the complainant. Mr. Farr for the defendant.

Mr. Farr, on the case being called, rose and addressed his Worship, stating that the captain and agents of the vessel had exhausted all the steps they could legally take for the apprehension of the complainant, as a deserter from the ship, but had failed. They were quite as anxious as Kemp himself was that he should not go to sea in the vessel with Captain Hogg. With that view, application had been made to the Shipping Master to sanction Kemp's discharge, but owing to Kemp's character and the few demands there were for seamen in this port at this season of the year, the Shipping Master refused to sanction his discharge. Meanwhile Kemp had, without the authority of any one on board, removed from the ship, and had carried away his baggage and effects. So long as he was on the articles of the vessel, he had no right to do this, and his act amounted to one of desertion. Under the circumstances, the Captain had communicated with the Police to arrest Kemp, but the Police refused to carry out those instructions. The agents then applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the same purpose; but he even declined to interfere. So long as he was on the articles of the vessel, he had no right to do this, and his act amounted to one of desertion. Under the circumstances, the Captain had communicated with the Police to arrest Kemp, but the Police refused to carry out those instructions. The agents then applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the same purpose; but he even declined to interfere.

Magistrate.—I am informed by my learned colleague that in another proceeding before him, Mr. Farr had given an unqualified undertaking that with the discharge of the rest of the crew, Kemp should also receive his discharge. Had this been done all these complications had arisen and the agents were ill-advised in not carrying out the undertaking given in Court.

Mr. Farr.—I have already explained that it was the action of the shipping master that prevented Kemp's discharge, and it was only in case where the seaman apprehended danger to his life, the Court will interfere and grant him his discharge. In the present case there was nothing to lead to such an apprehension, and Kemp was, in the eye of the law, a deserter. Under the Merchant Shipping Act, the captain and his officers have the right, without the aid of the Police, to apprehend a deserter and bring him to justice.

[At this point of Mr. Farr's address, Captain Perrie, who was seated next to him, half rose from his chair, and pointing his finger to Kemp, who was standing, immediately before the Magistrate, ordered his chief officer to arrest him. This the chief officer carried out in the orthodox way, by smartly tapping Kemp on the shoulder, and declaring him to be his prisoner. The Court inspector on seeing this, and ignorant of what had been taking place, walked up to the Chief Officer, and quietly asked him why he had assaulted that man.]

Mr. Fink immediately rose and protested in the strongest terms against the irregular proceeding of the captain, and characterized it as a gross contempt of Court. He submitted that whatever right the captain might have, the so-called arrest of Kemp in the presence of the Magistrate, without leave obtained from, or reference to him, was an unprecedented piece of effrontery, and begged his Worship would not allow it to pass.

The Magistrate, who had noticed the proceeding of the captain and his officer, addressing Mr. Farr in an excited tone, said that he would not allow this, and he would never permit his Court to be made the scene of such a high-handed proceeding. He was bound to preserve the dignity of the Court; he was not seated there "to be fooled," and would order the Chief Officer to be taken into custody for contempt.

This was immediately done, the Chief Officer being removed to the prisoner's room.

Mr. Farr said that, although he had always been treated with the greatest courtesy in his Worship's Court, he had not received the same courtesy on the last occasion he appeared before his Worship to apply for the apprehension of Kemp as a deserter, and as a practitioner his Worship ought not to have addressed him in the excited and angry manner in which he had done.

Magistrate.—Mr. Farr, I have always treated you with the greatest courtesy, and have had no reason to complain of your demeanor to the Court, but you must be aware that your client's conduct has been highly irregular, and as a judicial officer holding the position I do, I am bound to preserve the dignity of my Court.

Mr. Fink said that if under the Mercantile Marine Law the captain had a right to make an arrest of a deserter, such as Kemp is said to be, the right ought to be exercised in a proper way. He had never, in the whole course of his experience, known of any case where even an officer armed with a writ of a competent Court, executed that writ in the immediate presence of a judicial bench, especially where the person arrested was in Court as a complainant or defendant. He was surprised that Mr. Farr should attempt to justify his client's conduct. He would ask the Court to go a step further, and order the arrest of the captain, under whose authority the Chief Officer had acted.

The Magistrate observed that he would take that matter into consideration, and then rose for tiffin, remarking to Mr. Farr that he thought an apology was due to him from himself for the manner in which he addressed him. He did not, however, press for it; he would leave it to him to consider.

Mr. Farr said he would be prepared to address his Worship on that subject after tiffin.

The Magistrate then retired, but before he did so, Mr. Farr wanted to know if the Court had ordered Kemp's release from the arrest just made.

Magistrate.—I do not think, Mr. Farr, you are in earnest. You are evidently joking with me. Really it appears to me you are joking.

On resuming his seat, the Captain and Chief Officer were placed before him on a charge of interrupting the Court in a judicial proceeding, and for contempt.

His Worship said that he had consulted with his learned colleague, and had determined that he and his colleague should sit together to hear Kemp's case against the captain, and would grant a summons for the same day against Kemp for desertion. The whole matter would then be thoroughly gone into. He would fix the 7th day of October next for that purpose. With reference to the case now before him for contempt of Court, another Magistrate would deal with it; in the meanwhile, he would discharge both the defendants on bail for Rs. 1,000 each, which, on Mr. Farr's application, was reduced to Rs. 500.

Before the termination of this matter, and after the Magistrate had returned from tiffin, Mr. Farr made a long address to the Court, in which he recapitulated the trouble and inconvenience the captain had in dealing with Kemp as a deserter, and that as a last resort he had been compelled to exercise the power given him under the Merchant Shipping Act, personally to arrest him. He must admit that the manner of that arrest was not as it should have been. Probably the best course would have been to have arrested Kemp outside the precincts of the Court, or to have asked his Worship's leave before exercising his right in Court. As far as his own conduct was concerned, if he had been tempted to say anything disrespectful or calculated to provoke the Court, he was extremely sorry for it; he trusted that the good feeling which it was always desirable to maintain between the Bench and the practitioners of that Court, would not in any way be affected in future by what had taken place.

Magistrate.—Mr. Farr, I gladly accept the frank apology made by you, and considering the past relations (I may say friendly relations) between us, my conduct towards you will always be the same as hitherto.

Mr. Farr then on behalf of the Captain and Chief Officer said that they had no intention to insult the Court. They were acting under his (Mr. Farr's) advice in personally exercising the right of arrest, although he had not advised them to exercise it in the way they did. It was a misapprehension on their part, for which probably he, Mr. Farr, was chiefly to blame.

The Magistrate remarked that the matter was not to be lightly treated; and if Mr. Farr was to reduce to writing what he had just said, he had no doubt the Magistrate, who will try the case, will give his explanations every consideration.—*Statesman.*

ROBBERIES AT PALANPUR.—Within the last two months no less than four robberies have been committed on planters' premises, and about two months ago one in the station of Dhurmsala itself, but as yet no trace has been made of either robbers or the property stolen. The following are the facts of each case:—The planter first robbed was one morning informed that his treasure chest was lying in among some tea bushes, some twenty yards from his bungalow. The information was only too true; the chest had been broken open, and more than six hundred rupees hard cash taken out and made off with. The second planter robbed lives within three miles of the first victim, and had his house broken into when he was away one night from home. The third robbery was from a planter's servant's house and also took place, it is believed, at night time. The fourth was committed in the day time, whilst the master of the house was out for five minutes; Rs. 576 taken.

CAMELS AS RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—A good number of camels from the North-West Provinces have been ordered to the front. They travel by train as far as possible—a kind of locomotion which, so far as camels go, is almost, if not quite, without precedent. It is very difficult, as might be expected, to make a camel take his seat in the train. Either, like John Ruskin, he looks on the railway altogether as unæsthetic, or he forms an exaggerated estimate of the chance of a railway accident. At Cawnpore, we believe, the efforts made to overcome this prejudice or timidity were almost given up in despair; but Major Waterfield, the Commissariat Officer at Allahabad, is sending off camels with the utmost despatch and punctuality, loading a batch of fifty or so before breakfast. It is something to civilization of camels by railway train is to become a frequent necessity, the subject will deserve some attention. Three camels can be packed in an open railway van, and they are accompanied by one driver—the difficulty is to make them enter the van. Were the vans made with one whole side to let down, this difficulty might be reduced to a minimum: but as it is, not only is the action which opens very narrow, but its width varies so, that gangways of different sizes are needed, and proper ones, of course, cannot always be got ready without notice.—*Pioneer.*

A CHINESE TRAGEDY.—A story is published in the *Peking Gazette*, which adds another proof to the many already existing of the fact that the Chinese, whatever may be their in defects of character, deserve, at least, the credit of being able to face death boldly. A servant, who accompanied one of the Commandants of the forces to Hi, relates the story of his master's death, which in substance is as follows:—In March, 1861, I left Peking in company with my master; some months afterwards we arrived at our destination. In 1864, when the Mahommedan rebellion broke out, the rebels invested the city and my master held it firmly against them for several months until our provisions giving way, and half of our troops having died of hunger, with no prospect of succour at hand, he was obliged to surrender. At this crisis, my master, recollecting that there was a magazine well stored with powder in the city, and that its possession would materially strengthen the hands of the enemy, had the powder cases all arranged in a row in his public office, whither he repaired, clad in full official costume, accompanied by the members of his family, and with deliberate calmness set fire to the train. His wife, son, daughter, and two grandsons, together with relatives and servants, in all more than a score of persons, perished on the spot.

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